AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

Referring initially to Figure 6, there is shown an illustrative electrophotographic printing machine incorporating the apparatus of the present invention therein. The printing machine incorporates a photoreceptor 10 in the form of a belt having a photoconductive surface layer 12 on an electroconductive substrate 14. Preferably the surface 12 is made from a selenium alloy. The substrate 14 is preferably made from an aluminum alloy, which is electrically grounded. The belt is driven by means of motor ~~24~~18 along a path defined by rollers ~~18~~, 20 ~~and 22~~, the direction of movement being counter-clockwise as viewed and as shown by arrow 16. Initially a portion of the belt 10 passes through a charge station A at which a corona generator 26 charges surface 12 to a relatively high, substantially uniform, potential. A high voltage power supply 28 is coupled to device 26. After charging, the charged area of surface 12 is passed to exposure station B. At exposure station B, an original document 30 is placed face down upon a transparent platen ~~32~~80. Placement of original document 30 may be accomplished in some systems using an automatic document handling system 35 which, as explained below in more detail, may utilize the present invention. Lamps 34 flash light rays onto original document 30. The light rays reflected from original document 30 are transmitted through lens 36 to form a light image thereof. Lens 36 focuses this light image onto the charged portion of photoconductive surface 12 to selectively dissipate the charge thereon. This records an electrostatic latent image on photoconductive surface 12 which corresponds to the informational areas contained within original document 30. After the electrostatic latent image has been recorded on photoconductive surface 12, belt 10 advances the latent image to development station C. At development station C, a development system, develops

the latent image recorded on the photoconductive surface. Preferably, development system includes a donor roller 40 and electrode wires positioned in the gap between the donor roll and photoconductive belt. Electrode wires 41 are electrically biased relative to donor roll 40 to detach toner therefrom so as to form a toner powder cloud in the gap between the donor roll and photoconductive surface. The latent image attracts toner particles from the toner powder cloud forming a toner powder image thereon. Donor roll 40 is mounted, at least partially, in the chamber of developer housing 38. The chamber in developer housing 38 stores a supply of developer material. The developer material is a two component developer material of at least magnetic carrier granules having toner particles adhering triboelectrically thereto. A transport roller disposed interiorly of the chamber of housing 38 conveys the developer material to the donor roller. The transport roller is electrically biased relative to the donor roller so that the toner particles are attracted from the transport roller to the donor roller. After the electrostatic latent image has been developed, belt 10 advances the developed image to transfer station D, at which a copy substrate 54 is advanced from substrate tray 57 by roll 52 and guides 56 into contact with the developed image on belt 10. A corona generator 58 is used to spray ions on to the back of the substrate so as to attract the toner image from belt 10 to the substrate. Contact between the copy substrate 54 and belt 10 is enhanced by a transfer assist apparatus ~~50~~ (not shown). As the belt 10 turns around roller ~~18~~20, the copy substrate 54 is stripped therefrom with the toner image thereon. After transfer, the copy substrate is advanced by a conveyor (not shown) to fusing station E. Fusing station E includes a heated fuser roller 64 and a back-up roller 66. The substrate passes between fuser roller 64 and back-up roller 66 with the toner powder image contacting fuser roller 64. In this way, the toner powder image is permanently affixed to the substrate. After fusing, the substrate advances through chute 70 to catch tray 72 for subsequent removal from the printing machine by the operator. After the substrate is separated from photoconductive surface 12

of belt 10, the residual toner particles adhering to photoconductive surface 12 are removed therefrom by a rotatably mounted fibrous brush 74 in contact with photoconductive surface 12. Subsequent to cleaning, a discharge lamp (not shown) floods photoconductive surface 12 with light to dissipate any residual electrostatic charge remaining thereon prior to the charging thereof for the next successive imaging cycle.